

1851-'52 and

77,000  
465,357388,357  
12,945

is as follows :

465,357  
952,004486,647  
48,664952,004  
396,991444,087  
44,408

population of  
per annum, for  
cent, per annum  
rate of 4.66 per  
cent of 12.15 in  
d, as compared  
ble facts," provi-  
da West. Yet  
population has

in the Church  
ables :

1849..... 60

1853..... 87

..... 27

num ..... 6.75

1857..... 124

1861..... 158

..... 34

num ..... 8.50

years of unusual  
arge number of  
rule, that there  
s, the difference

between the first four and the last being 13 per cent. So that according to Mr. Kemp's mode of argument the arrest in the Church's progress took place at a much earlier period than he assigns to it.

Similar results appear when we take the statistics of the U. P. Church, or any other Church in the country. Mr. Kemp has argued throughout as though he were warranted to expect, not an arithmetical, but a kind of geometrical progression in the increase of the ministry. Every one acquainted with statistics knows that neither in the population of the country, nor in the membership of congregations can progress in such a proportion be expected. It can only take place in very exceptional circumstances, and cannot be maintained for any length of time. The argument is therefore a fallacy; it appears to carry conviction, and to settle the question in hand, but a little consideration will show that it is unsound and unfair. Yet it is used by Mr. Kemp throughout the pamphlet, and applied not only to the ministry, but also to the membership and the revenue of the Church.

There still, however, remains the fact, that the increase of the number of ministers for the last four years has only been 17, while there was an actual increase of 55 in the two Churches in the four years from 1855 to 1859. Before seeking for other causes, the statistics themselves should be carefully examined. Mr. Kemp affords no assistance in this inquiry. His statements in reference to the demissions, licenses, receptions, ordinations, translations, &c., are confused, contradictory and incorrect. Of demissions in the two Churches he gives 44 in the period before the Union, and 32 in the C. P. Church since the Union. Of receptions 21 in the former, and 12 in the latter. "Of ordinations, translations and inductions classed under the general head of settlements in all in the two Churches before the Union 116, and in the C. P. after the Union only 98." He also notices the increased mortality since the Union, 15 as against 5 in the two Churches in the four years before Union. Even if these statements had been correct, it would have been difficult to draw any accurate conclusions from them. There is obvious confusion caused by ranking translations in the same list with ordinations and inductions, a translation being simply a removal from one charge to another, causing a vacancy in the charge which the minister leaves to balance the settlement made. The discrepancies in Mr. Kemp's statements ought to have led him to a more careful examination of his figures. The actual facts are these:—There were added to the roll of the Free Church between 1855 and 1859, the names of 59 ministers, of whom 26 were Canadian licentiates, including one who finished his course in Scotland, but was licensed by a Canadian Presbytery, 33 were received from other Churches; 22 came from Scotland, 8 from Ireland, and 1 from England, and 2 from other Churches in Canada; but of these 59, 5 were removed by death and otherwise before 1859, all of whom were received from abroad, leaving 54 names on the roll at that date, which were not there in 1855. In the U. P. Church during the same period the names of 27 ministers were added, of whom 7 were Canadian licentiates, and 20 came from Scotland; but of these 27, 3 were removed from the roll before 1859, all of whom were from Scotland, leaving 24 ministers on the roll at that date who were not there in 1855. Excluding those who had been removed before the close of the period, this gives us 78 as the actual number added, of whom 33 were Canadian licentiates, and 45 were received from other Churches. Compare this with Mr. Kemp's figures: he gives 21 as the number received in the two Churches, when in reality, there were 53 receptions, and of these 45 were still on the roll in 1859. The Canadian licentiates ordained during the same period in the two Churches were 33. Thus it will be seen that of the 55 additional names on the rolls of the two Churches in 1859, 45 were received from other Churches. The ordination of Canadian licentiates, after making up for deaths, demissions, &c., only added ten to the number of ministers.

Taking up the second period we find that 52 names were added to the roll